1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
2	CENTRAL DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
4)
5	Plaintiff,) No. 09-04053-01-CR-C-NKL) May 16, 2012
6	V.) Jefferson City, Missouri) CRIMINAL
7	SHAKIR ABDUL-KAFI AL ANI) HAMOODI,)
8	Defendant.
	Delendanc.)
9	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE NANETTE K. LAUGHREY
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13	Proceedings recorded by electronic stenography
14	Transcript produced by computer
15	APPEARANCES
16	
17	For Plaintiff: MR. GARRETT M. HEENAN U.S. Department of Justice
18	950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20530
19	MR. ANTHONY GONZALEZ
	Assistant U.S. Attorney
20	80 Lafayette Street, Suite 2100 Jefferson City, MO 65101
21	For Defendant: MR. JAMES R. HOBBS
22	Wyrsch, Hobbs & Mirakian P.C. 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 1600
23	Kansas City, MO 64106-2122
24	
25	

Kathleen M. Wirt, RDR, CRR
United States Court Reporter
400 E. 9th Street, Suite 7452 * Kansas City, MO 64106
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THE COURT: This is the matter of the United States versus Shakir Abdul-Kafi Al Ani Hamoodi, Case No. 09-4053. Is the government ready to proceed?

MR. HEENAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And is the defendant ready to proceed?

MR. HOBBS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Has the government had an opportunity to review the presentence report and, if so, are there any objections to it?

MR. HEENAN: Your Honor, the government has had an opportunity to review the presentence report, and it has no objections to what's contained in the report.

THE COURT: And for the defendant?

MR. HOBBS: We've also reviewed the report, we've reviewed it with Mr. Hamoodi. Also preliminarily, Judge, in our sentencing memorandum, we had raised an objection as to the two-level role cited in paragraph 68 (sic). At this time we are withdrawing that objection and we are prepared to proceed in whatever fashion the court deems appropriate.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hobbs. I will note that and, therefore, adopt the presentence report as my findings of fact and conclusions of law. The total offense level is a 25, the Criminal History Category is a I, and the range is 57 to 60

months, because that is the statutory maximum. All right.

For the government, is there anything further before the court proceeds?

MR. HEENAN: Yes, Your Honor. The government -- as I believe the court is aware, the government filed last week a motion for a downward departure pursuant to 5K1.1 based on the fact that Mr. Hamoodi has provided substantial assistance to the government in terms of its investigation and/or prosecution of other cases. The government has made a recommendation for a downward departure in its motion that it filed, and I would ask that the court grant the motion that the government has filed for a downward departure.

THE COURT: All right. I will take into account the record previously made in this matter and will grant the motion for downward departure that has been filed by the government. So I think at this point it's appropriate to talk generally about what an appropriate sentence would be. I do want for the record to note that I have reviewed the letters that have been sent by different people in support of Mr. Hamoodi, and I believe there are some people that might like to speak?

MR. HOBBS: Yes, Judge, thank you. We have three people who would like to speak. The first is Lamees Shakir Abdul-Kafi; and with leave of the court, if she could come first. And we have two other brief statements: One from Otto Steinhaus and one from Marvin Rogers.

THE COURT: If they could come forward one at a time. You may proceed.

MS. LAMEES SHAKIR ABDUL-KAFI: Honorable Judge Laughrey: On behalf of my mother and four brothers, I'm here to talk about my father, the man behind us being a family of educators. You can come to our house at any time and see each one of our family members busy in the pursuit of knowledge or working on how to convey this knowledge to others.

I have a BS in Elementary Education from the University of Missouri and an MS in Curriculum and Instruction from Stephens College. I am currently finishing up my fourth year as a full-time elementary school teacher and giving serious thought to pursuing a Ph.D. in the near future. I owe my career path to the influence of my father's wisdom, love, and motivation through the years. He brought me up to be a kind, gentle, and successful teacher. I always bring examples from my father to teach my young students the great morals and characters of a good citizen.

My father greatly supported my mother as she started and finished her Master's Degree in Foreign Language instruction. He has been talking with her to pursue her Ph.D. also.

My first brother Owais graduated with a double major last year and is about to finish his Master's Degree because of the continued encouragement and support from my father. He is currently searching for a good Ph.D. program so as to pursue an academic position in his field.

My second brother, Salahodeen, was accepted to and is attending Stanford University in California because of his high achievements in high school, but more importantly because of the close guidance from my father. Even though Salahodeen is 2,000 miles away, they call each other almost every day just to see how things are going. Salahodeen is graduating next month, and it is the hope of my whole family to attend his graduation together. He will also continue his studies in pursuit of a Master's Degree after he graduates.

My third brother, Husam, will graduate from high school this weekend and has decided to study at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, one of the top liberal arts universities in the nation. My father was always supportive to Husam throughout his life as he charted out his many options and made his final decision among the many top schools that accepted him for admission.

As for my youngest brother, Abdul-Rahman, he is still in junior high school and is very close to my father every day of his life. He talks with my dad about his day, his studies, and he loves to ask questions about life. My father is always very patient with him and answers his concerns to his point of satisfaction. He talks to him about his school environment and how he has to put up with some of his peers

calling him a terrorist. My father has to counsel him, comfort him, and work with the school to improve the environment. My father has been doing this with each one of us as we all went through the same phase of peer ignorance and prejudice.

Abdul-Rahman is hoping to continue this close relationship with my dad as he is still in need of his love, wisdom, and guidance as he chooses his classes, colleges, and educational path. I always hear my father saying that his top priority now is my youngest brother, Abdul-Rahman. My father has already planted four seeds for good citizens and has only one left to go.

Your Honor, aside from my family, my father has been a great influence on many members of our community. A colleague of mine told me she did not know which career path to take while she was in her second year in college. One day she listened to my father speaking at the local mosque as he frequently does on the importance of education and how it is important for young graduates to think of a career in education. His theme was "Teaching the Young Generation is Highly Rewarding." My colleague was moved by his reasoning and finally realized that being a teacher was the most noble profession she could choose. That incident happened about ten years ago, but she did not convey it to me until two years ago, when my dad was giving us a lecture on how to be a successful and effective Muslim teacher. My father was very happy to hear that he was a part of a good decision that young lady took.

She is a great teacher today and has taken my father's words to heart as she deals with her students each day.

My father is known in the community as a source to answer the contemporary questions Muslims in America face every day. In fact, for many years now, he has been giving a weekly lecture on Friday nights on how to enjoy living Islam while being a good U.S. citizen. His series of lectures is called "Islam, A Way of Life." My father is also very well-respected in the community at large. Individuals and families trust him with their personal issues and difficulties. He spends a lot of time listening and engaging with the community.

Your Honor, the rest of my siblings and I have yet to meet my extended family in Iraq. Both my grandfathers passed away without us meeting them. It has been my dream since I was a little child to meet my grandmother, that great lady who raised and gifted my dad to us. I want to meet his eight sisters, two brothers, and the rest of his and my mother's extended family that he tells me could reach up to 400 people.

Growing up, I was deprived of my relationship with my grandparents, aunts, and uncles. I was never able to hug them tightly and feel their warm hearts. I do not plan on repeating that for my own children. I want them to grow up around the warmth and wisdom of their grandfather.

Your Honor, my family has gone through so much

hardship financially and socially these past six years. Many people, including some neighbors and media organizations, labeled us as terrorists. We have tasted enough of this ignorance and prejudgment. My father is well-known for promoting peace and tolerance in the society.

Your Honor, today could be the day to put an end to my 60-year-old father's constant struggle to survive for his family's needs. Please allow my dad to serve freely all of us. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. HOBBS: Thank you, Judge. Mr. Steinhaus?

MR. OTTO STEINHAUS: Your Honor, Judge Laughrey, I know you read my letter regarding my relationship with Dr. Hamoodi, so I won't repeat myself today. I just simply wanted to be here to let you know my relationship with him and being here in person regarding my thoughts regarding his sentence.

I have got great respect for Dr. Hamoodi. And while I understand that laws were broken, I also know that he has accepted responsibility. I know that his love and compassion for his family were the driving forces behind his conduct and actions. He is an honorable man who has been and will be a very productive member of our society. He has so much insight to offer those who desire to better understand the Islamic faith and to achieve peace. I'm honored to be here today, before you today to ask for leniency for Dr. Hamoodi. Thank you.

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Rogers.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HOBBS: Our final witness, Your Honor, is Marvin

MR. MARVIN ROGERS: Judge Laughrey, thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of my friend, Dr. Shakir Hamoodi. I will try not to repeat the contents of my letter that was written to you earlier. Dr. Hamoodi is a very well-respected member of our community in Columbia, Missouri. He most assuredly has my respect. We have spent countless hours talking about ways to promote understanding and peace between Americans and the Middle East. He has spoken often to students in my classes about the Iraq conflict and the Iraqi He is devoted to his family in Iraq, just as he is to American society. I respectfully stand before you today asking for leniency for Dr. Shakir Hamoodi. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Hobbs.

MR. HOBBS: Thank you, Judge. Without repeating what has been made a record of in chambers as to the departure request, I just want to reiterate for Mr. Hamoodi's benefit to you that he has sincerely accepted responsibility. engaged through counsel personally in four different proffer He has helped detail handwriting, and he's helped sessions. explain and diagram how the activity occurred, he's described that both as to his own wrongdoing here in the Western District of Missouri, as well as beyond, and I believe that he is indeed someone who has substantially assisted in the investigation as 5K1.1 envisions.

As the threshold, as the court knows, with the guidelines being important but advisory, the court would naturally want to look to that to determine at least in part what concession if any to give to him. But in addition, Judge, there are some other factors that I think bear speaking about.

In the sentencing memorandum, for example, we also referenced a commentary to the guideline 2M5.1 that speaks in terms of if there are factors that are in extreme form a departure from the guidelines may be warranted.

Now, if you read it in context, it appears to be speaking, frankly, in terms of an upward departure when they give the examples, but I think that verbiage is applicable here in terms of an additional downward departure because there is no doubt if one looks at the PSI that the intended recipients of the moneys were relatives and friends for needed services and charitable acts. There was no effort to assist the government. I'm not offering that as a defense or legal justification or excuse, he accepts responsibility for his wrongdoing and has pled guilty, but I do think that's an additional factor.

In addition to the guidelines, though, Judge, under 18 U.S.C. 3553, as this court well knows, one of the overriding objectives is to fashion a sentence that's sufficient but not

greater than necessary to meet various sentencing goals. And in that regard, they set out a set of criteria, and I want to speak to that, if I could.

First, as to the characteristics of Mr. Hamoodi and what he has shown, in the PSI we have detailed out a series of activities that he has been involved with on page 8 of the defendant's sentencing memorandum. He was formerly a Peace Corps volunteer. Mr. Hamoodi has come to the aid of the St. Francis House for the homeless and a group known as Loaves and Fishes soup kitchen.

He's been a frequent guest speaker, as his daughter has talked about, to numerous diverse groups as an advocate of peace and understanding between Muslims and other faiths. He's also among the original founders of the Columbia Faith and Education Collaborative for Advancing a Culture of Peace.

And he's involved himself in community rallies. Immediately after the September 11th tragedy, as an example, the Columbia Public School wanted an expert on Islam to talk to the faculty and students, and he was invited to do that. And on September 15th, only four days after that most tragic event, he met with five groups of students and staff in an auditorium totaling more than 1,000 people and gave them an overview of what Islam is and what it is not, answered questions, and made himself available for future questions.

That also led to a reference in Mr. Steinhaus's full

letter that's before the court where he had led a summer continuing education session of six classes of understanding Islamic culture for teachers at no cost.

Similarly, Richard Pruitt who authored a letter to the court details as an instructor for Columbia College his familiarity with Mr. Hamoodi. He gives examples of being involved in educating college students and, in fact, mentions in his letter that he has hosted eleven times for the World Religion class there at Columbia College.

The letters speak volumes about the background that Shakir Hamoodi has, and that is an appropriate factor under 18 U.S.C. 3553. I think it's also telling, Judge, of the timeline of what we have before us. Because you have more than mere words or, if you will, hollow promises as to his ability to follow any conditions of release or probation the court might deem appropriate. You have actual history.

We know, for example, that in the charging documents the last transfer of funds involved was in 2003, our firm was retained pre-indictment in December 2006. There was proffers and discussion with counsel and prior counsel. He entered his plea in December 2009, and he's now here before you. Several years that show that he is capable of comporting his conduct to the law and, to my knowledge, there's not been one violation of any condition of bond or pretrial release.

In addition, if you look at the presentence report,

it details his education, the fact that he's been a naturalized citizen. He's got a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the University of Missouri. He taught for a period of time at the University of Missouri. He has run a small store called World Harvest there on Nifong and Providence to try to make a living. It's been difficult in these times, but he has shown by his conduct that he's truly trying to be productive.

Now, it doesn't make lawful sort of taking the law in his own hands, if you will, and assisting those that he perceives to be in need to get funds, but I do think that it is a mitigator if one looks at the motives as to what he was trying to achieve. I also think it's a mitigator if you look at his characteristics, his background when one tries to fashion a sentence that's sufficient but not greater than necessary.

This is truly an individual where a felony alone sends a deterrent, a loud message. Mr. Hamoodi has faithfully come to every meeting requested, he has taken this to heart, he has detailed things involving even his own relatives' involvement. He has answered every question asked of him. And I believe, Judge, that if you were to see fit to fashion a probationary sentence that you would not be disappointed.

I also, while it's hard to compare cases because cases are different and have differing facts, this was not a group that was an organization that was ever on a specially

designated list.

It's my understanding that we have looked in the annals, Judge, to find like cases. These types of prosecutions at least in this part of the country are rare. The Sentencing Commission reports that for 2011, there are four cases where 2M5.1 was the primary guideline and seven cases in which it was any guideline. And in fact, in the past ten years in the District of Kansas there was only one case that was indicted in December of 2011, Adil Elijalty, that's E-L-I-J-A-L-T-Y, that I believe is still pending.

The most similar case that this court knows better than anyone was the IARA case. While it did involve a different organization, there were at least a couple of individuals in that case that received a probationary sentence. I think under 3553(a)(6), to the extent we can gather information as to proportionality that that bears some relevance.

The other point that probably is made most eloquently by Mr. Hamoodi's daughter is that this is a family that's trying to be and has been productive. When you look at what they have done, it's amazing. Mr. Hamoodi himself is going to be 60, I think, July 1st. I've talked to you about what he does. His wife here is in support, 46, a BS in Islamic law, MS, teaching foreign languages, both at Concordia College; currently a teacher at the Islamic school in Columbia. Lamees

has talked about her own background as an elementary education teacher at the Islamic school.

The other sons, ages 23, 21, 18, and 14, those are sons or daughters that any of us would be proud of, and I think that Mr. Hamoodi has helped contribute to that. But I also think that this is a difficult day for them because of why we're here. But the whole family has taken this to heart because of the leadership of Mr. Hamoodi. He has not made excuses, he's not falsely denied, he's not engaged in protestations that were false in proffers. He's accepted his responsibility, avoided a lengthy trial; and whatever the court fashions in terms of the sentence, he will accept, he will not grumble about it, he will accept it, and he will perform it.

I am asking you in your discretion to fashion a sentence of probation with whatever conditions that you believe to be appropriate, and I have no doubt that he will follow them. I sometimes hesitate to say that about a person, but this is not one of those instances. There are other matters that we've talked about in terms of fashioning a sentence that reflect the seriousness of the offense, afford adequate deterrence, protect the public from further crimes, provide the defendant with needed educational and vocational training. All of these factors I think we've detailed in our sentencing papers.

But what I wanted to try to bring to you with the

utmost sincerity is that I believe that Mr. Hamoodi will take this as an opportunity to continue to bring people together, which is really what needs to happen in any sentencing, but I think he's already done that and he'll continue to do that.

So I ask that you please consider probation. Any form of incarceration is going to continue to be more than necessary because the -- he won't be eligible for a camp as an example because of the nature of the guideline. And so while he'll endure it and do whatever the Bureau tells him in terms of designation, that's unneeded, it's unnecessary, and it would be greater than necessary in my respectful opinion. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Do you want to respond before I have the defendant speak?

MR. HEENAN: Just very briefly, Your Honor.

Obviously, I can't speak to the personal characteristics of Mr. Hamoodi the way that Mr. Hobbs can, and obviously there's a fair amount of family and members of the community out here to support Mr. Hamoodi, and I think that's commendable and I do think that speaks to his character. I just want to speak very, very briefly, though, on the nature of the offense here because I think it's important just to raise the issue with the court and, frankly, for people here in the audience today.

The charged conduct involved a conspiracy to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. Essentially,

it's the Iraqi sanctions is the easier way to say it. What the Iraqi sanctions were, they ended in May of 2003 after Saddam Hussein was deposed, but the sanctions were in effect for many years before Saddam Hussein was deposed as the leader of Iraq.

And the government, in terms of the countries it selects to be embargoed or to have sanctions imposed on, it's not countries that the United States has a policy disagreement with, it's countries that we are fundamentally at odds with. Presently there are sanctions against the government of Iran, the government of Syria, under Moammar Gadhafi, the government of Libya, sanctions have been imposed.

It's serious business and the conduct here that Mr. Hamoodi has pled guilty to and is now preparing before Your Honor to be sentenced on involves a conspiracy to violate the prohibitions in the Iraqi sanctions, and it was a conspiracy that went for a nine-year period of time. During that period, Mr. Hamoodi conspired with others to get cash into Iraq.

Now, there is a way to get around sanctions. You can get a license from the Treasury Department, but the Treasury Department will take a very close look and scrutinize whatever request is made. OFAC, the Office of Foreign Asset Control, is the entity within the Treasury Department that decides whether to grant a license to somebody who would like to get goods or other materials into a country that's under sanctions, and Mr. Hamoodi did not obtain a license from the

Office of Foreign Asset Control.

Now, why is that a problem? And I know Mr. Hobbs I believe in one of his moving papers had suggested or indicated that the money that did go into Iraq went to charity or to family or various benign things.

And the problem is that during the Saddam Hussein era, it was a black box, we don't know where that money necessarily went. I will accept at face value that maybe it did go on some occasions to charitable purposes or to family members; but even then a government like the Saddam Hussein government could tax cash or charitable goods that go into a country. That's why OFAC wants to keep watch of what is sent in and wants to grant licenses is to make sure it's not cash that could easily be taxed by someone who is going to help build up a war machine for a government that is under sanctions.

So I would just -- again, Mr. Hobbs has raised a lot of important issues for the court to consider under Section 3553(a), but I do just want to also raise the issue that the crime here is a serious crime. It's easy to say it's all in the rear-view mirror, the sanctions have expired, May of 2003, they have been down, they've been down for several years. But it is still a serious crime, and the larger United States government interests in having sanctions and, moreover, having people in the United States, citizens abide by the requirements

of Treasury and not violate those sanctions is an important thing that the United States would seek to promote.

And I think that a sentence in this case along the lines of what the government is recommending, which is 48 months, would be a proper and appropriate sentence to accomplish those goals. So with that I would submit, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hobbs?

MR. HOBBS: May I make a brief reply, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. HOBBS: Sentencing arguments are difficult because I don't want to ever confuse an argument with defense of the conduct. We're not defending, we're not excusing or justifying the conduct. He pled guilty. We know that it's serious, the felony is indeed serious.

The secondary question, though, is, well, what is the appropriate sentence? And I do think it is a mitigator, Judge. When you look at the sentencing memorandum on page 9, for example, we talk about eight of the defendant's sisters, two of the defendant's brothers and their families, his 83-year-old blind mother were recipients of the financial donations. Other acquaintances who requested assistance from Mr. Hamoodi to forward funds also had the same focus and intent to help their family members in need.

Now, in the proffer sessions, one of the reasons we

know that that happened is that there was never a complaint back, and that is to say the intended recipients of this money never called Shakir and said what's happened to it, so we have good cause to believe that his intent was, in fact, effective. That doesn't make it lawful, but it certainly distinguishes it from other types of conduct.

And we understand that one of the reasons that the law exists is to appropriately track that and to make sure that there is a license, and regrettably Mr. Hamoodi did not have that. But in the PSI itself which is unobjected to by the government, there's absolutely not a scintilla of evidence before the court that any of this money went to something other than an intended recipient. And, in fact, paragraph 17 says, (quoted as read) "Hamoodi considers sums received from donor families as being for humanitarian purposes, but the government points out that these funds were not humanitarian --

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, Mr. Hobbs, if you could please speak up.

MR. HOBBS: Sure. (Quoted as read.) "Hamoodi considers funds received by the donor families as being for humanitarian purposes, but the government points out these funds are not humanitarian in the traditional sense in that they did not go through the proper humanitarian channels."

But there's no indication that it went to anybody else, yet we know through the conversations that Shakir had

that we believe that the actual intended recipients received the funds.

Again, it doesn't justify it. Mr. Heenan is absolutely right, it's a felony, and he's pled guilty to that. But I do think that that is a mitigator, and I don't believe that a sentence anywhere near 48 months is appropriate because that's far greater than necessary to meet the sentencing goals.

The government's argument would suggest that the offense conduct and the cooperation are the only two factors in a federal sentencing, yet 18 U.S.C. 3553(a) has a litany of others, and not one of those other factors is less important than the offense conduct. And they're all listed together, they're all supposed to be looked at together to arrive at a sentence that's sufficient but not greater than necessary to achieve the goals, the goals of deterrence, the goals that show that it's serious, the goals that recognize the characteristics of the offender.

And so I appreciate the government's argument and, as always, it's a pleasure to work with Mr. Gonzalez and in this case his colleague, Mr. Heenan and his predecessors, but we respectfully disagree, that the recommendation of the government is simply too severe in this case under these particular circumstances.

THE COURT: Mr. Hamoodi, I'd like to -- Dr. Hamoodi, I would like to give you an opportunity to speak.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I am sorry for my conduct. I accept responsibility and have pled guilty. I acknowledge that I sent funds to my family and the families of my friends in Iraq between 1991 and 2003 when the United Nations sanctions were in place. I made the mistake, and I'm deeply sorry. I assume full responsibility for violating the law of the sanctions, and I sincerely apologize for that.

All the money I sent was used by my family and the families of my friends. In fact, when the government searched my house, they found letters from me to my cousin in Iraq accounting for every dollar I sent, every dollar, and I mean it. And a letter from my cousin back to me dated in the regular mail accounting for every dollar I sent him. So there was no dollar that went to Iraq government.

Why I sent the money, I sent the money in response to the pleas for help from my immediate family. For example, my sister-in-law lost a child because she could not afford \$10 worth of antibiotics. So she had infection in her pregnancy, and she lost the baby. The baby could have been 19 years old now. This is one of many heart-breaking appeals I found myself emotionally occupied with.

My family and I have suffered terribly, Your Honor, because of the negative publicity. My children were called terrorists, our neighbors have kept a distance, and my business

has suffered dearly.

My 83-year-old mother who lives in Iraq is blind and sick. I would dearly like to say good-bye to her before she departs this world.

Your Honor, it is my hope that you put into consideration that my family and I have already paid a heavy price. Your Honor, I have been living in Columbia, Missouri, for the last 27 years, longer than I had lived in my childhood land. I love this country where my five children were born, nourished, guided, and educated. I love the values our Constitution stands for. I love our community in Columbia.

In fact, I have actively worked with the faith community and other groups in town and the State of Missouri and across our nation to further understanding and tolerance among all religious communities and between our nation and the Muslim world. I give hundreds of lectures to school children, colleges students, faculty, houses of worship, and civic groups. My message has always been we have more in common than what we tend to believe.

I co-founded and was the first principal of the Islamic School of Central Missouri where my five children were taught how to be successful children, citizens. I trained hundreds of graduate students on how to become better nuclear engineers and researchers.

Your Honor, if you will allow me to continue to

enjoy my role in society as a voice for tolerance and peaceful coexistence among religious groups, I promise that you will never see me here again in court. I have, indeed, learned my lesson, unfortunately the hard way. I should have known better. I am sorry. Thank you.

THE COURT: I'm going to take a brief recess.

(A recess was taken from 3:39 p.m. to 3:56 p.m.)

THE COURT: First of all, I'm going to impose sentence and then I'll explain my sentence to the parties.

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of the court that the defendant, Dr. Shakir Hamoodi, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for 36 months on this one-count Information. Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for two years.

Since the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine, the fine is waived.

It is further ordered that the defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$100, which is due immediately.

Mandatory drug testing is waived pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3583.

While on supervised release, the defendant shall comply with the mandatory and standard conditions adopted by the court. In addition, the defendant shall comply with the

following special conditions.

If not deported, the defendant shall report to the probation office within 72 hours. If deported, the defendant shall not reenter the United States illegally. If granted permission to legally reenter the United States or if the defendant illegally reenters the United States, the defendant shall report to the probation office within 72 hours of entry and shall continue to report as directed for the remainder of any unexpired term of supervision.

The defendant shall not be involved in any capacity with any business, charity, or organization which solicits funds that are distributed outside of the United States or who have business associations outside of the United States without prior approval of the probation office.

The defendant shall submit his person, residence, office, or vehicle to a search conducted by a U.S. probation officer at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation, and you must warn any other residents that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this conviction.

And I need to inform you that you have the right to appeal my decision. You have 14 days in which to file an appeal. If you fail to file it in 14 days, you forever give up

your right to appeal. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: First of all, I have taken into account the 3553 factors which are required for me to consider, and I have given substantial credit for the outstanding leadership of Dr. Hamoodi in Columbia, and particularly in the Islamic community. He obviously has a model family, a lovely family, lovely children, very productive, and I am sure it is largely as a result of your leadership in the family.

But I have also had to take into account what you did. And I respectfully disagree with Mr. Hobbs, it is not a mechanical process that we look at the defendant and we look at what he did and they weigh exactly the same. It is all to be taken into account under the unique circumstances of the case.

In this matter, you disagreed with the law, and you decided not to comply with the law. That does not show respect for the rule of law, which is the foundation of this country. And that was particularly of concern because you had a way to achieve humanitarian goals here. You could have gotten a license and sent in medicine, you could have gotten a license and sent in food, but you chose not to do that.

The law did not permit you to send in money. Even with the license, it's not permitted because there is no way for the government to know where the money actually ended up.

Anybody can write a letter and send it and say all of the money

went to buy medicine, all of the money went to buy food. There is no way when it comes to money to verify that one way or the other. It is like feathers being blown in the wind, and you can never keep track of where those dollars in fact went.

And it is of particular concern to me that this was a nine-year conspiracy. This was not one time where you received a request from a family member and you were moved by emotion one time to send in some support. It was consistent behavior over a long period of time. It was a lot of money, over \$200,000. Most families cannot give that kind of money under the best of circumstances to family members. But it is a lot of money that was sent in in violation of the sanctions.

Mr. Hobbs has also raised the issue of uniformity which is also very important in our justice system that people with similar crimes and similar backgrounds are treated similarly, regardless of which judge imposes the sentence or at what time that sentence is imposed.

So in preparation for this proceeding, I did go back and I looked at the sentencing reports for all of the IARA defendants, who I handled as well. And I read the transcripts of some of the sentencing hearings. I followed up to make sure that I understood why it was that I sentenced those defendants differently, some of them differently than I am sentencing Dr. Hamoodi.

And there are differences. Mr. Mustafa, who was one

of the defendants, sent \$1,000 or less, one time in support, in violation of IEEPA; and Mr. Bagegni, there's undisputed evidence in the record that he was told that there wasn't a license, but then he was told by the leader of the charitable organization that there was. He wasn't the leader, he was following and helping other people.

The defendant here was the leader of this, or at least one of the leaders of this conspiracy. This is not a situation where he was just part of a large organization and maybe didn't fully appreciate the consequences of his conduct. He did know the consequences of his conduct, so I do not believe that he is entitled to be treated in the same way.

And finally, of course, I have taken into account the cooperation that has been provided in this matter, and I have to weigh that against the weight of the conduct. The cooperation appears to be fairly light based upon everything that I have heard, that it is of small benefit; some benefit, but of small benefit to the government under these circumstances.

So I have departed down from 57 months to 36 months to take into account both the cooperation and the outstanding leadership that Dr. Hamoodi has provided in the city of Columbia over the years.

Let's talk for a minute about -- I assume that you want voluntary surrender?

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MR. HOBBS: Yes, Judge, if I could be heard on that.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. HOBBS: I'm compelled to say, first, Judge, that while I'm disappointed, it's always a pleasure to appear before you because I know you, even in cases where we disagree, give reason and thought to that. And for that, I appreciate your time.

THE COURT: And I hope you know how much I appreciate you appearing before me because you're such an outstanding lawyer.

MR. HOBBS: Thank you, Judge. Mr. Hamoodi was advising me at the recess that Ramadan fasting for this year is to occur approximately July 20th to August 20th, and I'm hoping that the court would allow a slightly extended period of surrender sometime after August 20th. That's the first request. It's not a whole lot different than normal, but maybe 30 days or so.

The second issue, Judge, I don't know -- and we tracked in detail some of the briefing that you've referenced. And one of the issues that got our attention was the pleading that was filed in the Siljander matter as to the designated facility. There was a motion filed because of what was discovered.

I wanted to share with you, my legal assistant recently called the office of the Bureau of Prisons and spoke

with a lady who identified herself as Lori to inquire as to whether Mr. Hamoodi's guilty plea would preclude him from placement in a prison camp if he were to receive a custody sentence. And she indicated to Dru that Mr. Hamoodi would likely receive a PSF score of greatest severity, which would raise him from a minimum to low, which may make him ineligible for placement in a camp.

we certainly understand that the Bureau of Prisons makes that ultimate determination. I would like to explore that further, see if there's any language or recommendation that might at least have some positive effect upon the Bureau and then submit that recommendation to you in a letter or a pleading. Obviously, we're hoping that he's within 500 miles of Columbia, which is typically what they, the Bureau of Prisons tries to do to allow for mainstreaming and contact.

But we would like, if we could, Judge, to research that further, and if some sort of language might help him get placement at a camp, we recognize you may not want to do that, but we would like to at least submit some proposed recommendation of language consistent with what we're learning.

It may be that nothing helps, they'll just do what they do, which is sometimes the case, but it could be that perhaps some wording, if the court thought it was appropriate, might maximize his chance at a lower security facility. And we could have that, an answer to you by Monday. I'll be out of

town a good part of Thursday and Friday going to a graduation, but we'll get on this immediately and submit that first to Tony and Mr. Heenan and then to you.

THE COURT: Let's turn to the latter topic first.

Do you have any objection to me recommending a camp facility?

MR. HEENAN: Your Honor, I don't have an objection, and I can't speak for the Bureau of Prisons on how to handle this, but --

THE COURT: Nobody can speak for them.

MR. HEENAN: But with regard to the request, we have no objection.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if you're looking for magic language. I have not found any magic language that works with the Bureau of Prisons, but, you know, I am happy to recommend the defendant for the prison camp. He's an ideal candidate for the prison camp, and I think that would be very appropriate.

MR. HOBBS: If the court would do that; and if we do find that some additional wording might be helpful, we'll contact the court by Monday.

THE COURT: All right. And I will recommend within 500 miles of -- or as close as possible but no more than 500 miles from Columbia, Missouri, so the defendant may maintain contact with his family during his period of incarceration.

Now, as to the self-surrender, do you have any

objection to after August 20th? 1 2 MR. HEENAN: No objection, Your Honor. I believe 3 Mr. Hamoodi has abided by all requirements while he's been out on bail, and he's been out on bail for a while prior to these 4 proceedings. So no objection to additional time that's being 5 requested. 6 THE COURT: Okay. What's the first business day 7 after August 20th? 8 COURTROOM DEPUTY: The first business day after 9 10 August 20th is Tuesday, the 21st. THE COURT: Report to the facility designated by the 11 Bureau of Prisons by August 21st. Is that -- you know, that 12 might be a problem because, because the problem of the 13 finishing of Ramadan and then time to get to the facility. 14 is the 22nd --15 MR. HOBBS: Would the court consider the 28th or 16 17 29th, one week after the fasting? THE COURT: Sure. 28th. 18 MR. HOBBS: All right. 19 20 THE COURT: All right. I think that takes care of 21 everything. Anything further for the government? MR. HEENAN: Nothing further, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Or for the defendant? 23 24 MR. HOBBS: No, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks to both of you.

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MR. HEENAN: Your Honor, was there an issue with unsealing items on record? THE COURT: I have already gone ahead and unsealed the record, so the record is now unsealed. Except as to the hearing we had in camera. (Hearing adjourned.)

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

June 9, 2012

/s/ Kathleen M. Wirt, RDR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter